WEST Search History

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DATE: Tuesday, September 13, 2005

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☐	L3	L2 and 3-5 exonuclease	17
☐	L2	L1 and plant	927
☐	L1	exonuclease and (silenc$ or co-suppres$ or cosuppres$)	1137

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               MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 13 JUNE 2005

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=> file agricola caplus biosis
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                  SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.21       0.21

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=> s gene silenc? or co-suppress? or cosupress? or rna silenc?
   2 FILES SEARCHED...
L1         8957 GENE SILENC? OR CO-SUPPRESS? OR COSUPRESS? OR RNA SILENC?
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=> s l1 and exonuclease
L2 17 L1 AND EXONUCLEASE

=> dup rem l2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3 12 DUP REM L2 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-12 ti

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Synthesis of novel siRNAs having thymidine dimers consisting of a carbamate or a urea linkage at their 3' overhang regions and their ability to suppress human RNase L protein expression

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI RNA interference: The molecular immune system.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Antisense-induced Fas mRNA degradation produces site-specific stable 3'-mRNA fragment by **exonuclease** cleavage at the complementary sequence

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI Know-how of RNA interference and its applications in research and therapy

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Protein and cDNA sequence of RNase D domain protein of rice and methods of controlling gene expression and **gene silencing**

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI RNAse III-mediated degradation of unspliced pre-mRNAs and lariat introns

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 12 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2005) on STN DUPLICATE 2
TI A gene encoding an RNase D **exonuclease**-like protein is required for post-transcriptional silencing in Arabidopsis. [Erratum: 2003 Dec., v. 36, number 5, p. 741.]

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI cDNA and protein sequences of novel polypeptides comprising a 3'-5' **exonuclease** domain and methods of controlling gene expression and **gene silencing** in plants

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Chimeric oligonucleotides based on 2'-O-modified oligoribonucleotides with the terminal 3'-3' internucleotide linkage as potential inhibitors of MDR 1 gene expression

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI ROS1, a repressor of transcriptional **gene silencing** in Arabidopsis, encodes a DNA glycosylase/lyase

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
TI Molecular characterisation of RecQ homologues in Arabidopsis thaliana

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4
TI Silencing of β-1,3-glucanase genes in tobacco correlates with an increased abundance of RNA degradation intermediates

=> d ab

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AB In order to examine the effect of modifications at the 3' overhang regions of short interfering RNAs (siRNAs) on their **gene-silencing** activities, we designed and synthesized novel siRNAs having thymidine dimers consisting of a carbamate or a urea linkage at

their 3' overhang regions. Suppression of human RNase L protein expression by these siRNAs was analyzed by immunoblot with RNase L-specific antibody. It was found that, at 24 h post-transfection, the modified siRNAs having the thymidine dimers with the carbamate and urea linkage suppress the protein expression 78 and 37 times more efficiently than that with the natural phosphodiester linkage, resp. Furthermore, the siRNA containing the carbamate linkage was 37 times more resistant to nucleolytic degradation by snake venom phosphodiesterase than the siRNA consisting of the natural phosphodiester linkage. Thus, the RNA duplexes having the thymidine dimers with the carbamate or urea linkage at their 3' overhang regions will be promising candidates for novel siRNA mols. to down-regulate protein expression.

=> d so

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
SO Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications (2005), 330(4), 1168-1175
CODEN: BBRCA9; ISSN: 0006-291X

=> d 2 ab

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AB Introduction of double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) into cells expressing a homologous gene triggers RNA interference (RNAi), or RNA-based **gene silencing** (RBGS). The dsRNA degrades corresponding host mRNA into small interfering RNAs (siRNAs) by a protein complex containing Dicer. siRNAs in turn are incorporated into the RNA-induced silencing complex (RISC) that includes helicase, RecA, and exo- and endo-nucleases as well as other proteins. Following its assembly, the RISC guides the RNA degradation machinery to the target RNAs and cleaves the cognate target RNA in a sequence-specific, siRNA-dependent manner. RNAi has now been documented in a wide variety of organisms, including plants, fungi, flies, worms, and more recently, higher mammals. In eukaryotes, dsRNA directed against a range of viruses (i.e., HIV-1, RSV, HPV, poliovirus and others) and endogenous genes can induce sequence-specific inhibition of gene expression. In invertebrates, RNAi can be efficiently triggered by either long dsRNAs or 21- to 23-nt-long siRNAs. However, in jawed vertebrates, dsRNA longer than 30 bp can induce interferon and thus trigger undesirable side effects instead of initiating RNAi. siRNAs have been shown to act as potent inducers of RNAi in cultured mammalian cells. Many investigators have suggested that siRNAs may have evolved as a normal defense against endogenous and exogenous transposons and retroelements. Through a combination of genetic and biochemical approaches, some of the mechanisms underlying RNAi have been described. Recent data in C. elegans shows that two homologs of siRNAs, microRNAs (miRNAs) and tiny noncoding RNAs (tncRNAs) are endogenously expressed. However, many aspects of RNAi-induced **gene silencing**, including its origins and the selective pressures which maintain it, remain undefined. Its evolutionary history may pass through the more primitive immune functions of prokaryotes involving restriction enzymes that degrade plasmid DNA molecules that enter bacterial cells. RNAi has evolved further among eukaryotes, in which its wide distribution suggests early origins. RNAi seems to be involved in a variety of regulatory and immune functions that may differ among various kingdoms and phyla. We present here proposed mechanisms by which RBGS protects the host against endogenous and exogenous transposons and retroelements. The potential for therapeutic application of RBGS technology in treating viral infections such as HIV is also discussed.

=> d so

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
SO Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications (2005), 330(4), 1168-1175
CODEN: BBRCA9; ISSN: 0006-291X

=> d 2 so

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
SO Journal of Molecular Histology, (August 2004) Vol. 35, No. 6, pp. 545-553. print.
ISSN: 1567-2379 (ISSN print).

=> d 3 so

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
SO Oligonucleotides (2004), 14(3), 221-226
CODEN: OLIGAJ; ISSN: 1545-4576

=> d 3 ab

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AB Antisense-mediated degradation of target mRNA is achieved by the enzymic action of nuclease RNase H. The enzyme recognizes hybrid RNA-DNA duplexes and hydrolyzes the RNA strand. Here, we compared six different phosphorothioate oligonucleotides for their ability to induce target-specific mRNA degradation in cultured mouse AML12 cells. We targeted transcripts of the cell surface receptor Fas and analyzed the levels of mRNA by Northern blotting and RNase protection assay (RPA). Four of the tested antisense oligonucleotides reduced the mRNA levels significantly. Cultures treated with one of the antisense mols. resulted in a shifted band on Northern blots. This band of lower mol. weight was not detected after 6 h of transfection but appeared at 24 h. By RPA, the product was shown to be a 3'-cleavage fragment of the full-length Fas mRNA. The RPA also mapped the stable fragment to start within the antisense complementary sequence.

=> s ((levin j?) or (levin, j?))/au
L4 2142 ((LEVIN J?) OR (LEVIN, J?))/AU

=> s l4 and exonuclease
L5 11 L4 AND EXONUCLEASE

=> dup rem l5
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L6 7 DUP REM L5 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-7 ti

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Protein and cDNA sequence of RNase D domain protein of rice and methods of controlling gene expression and gene silencing

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI (Correction of Previews 200300410092. A gene encoding an RNase D **exonuclease**-like protein is required for post-transcriptional silencing in Arabidopsis. Correction of author names.).

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 7 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2005) on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI A gene encoding an RNase D **exonuclease**-like protein is required for post-transcriptional silencing in Arabidopsis. [Erratum: 2003 Dec., v. 36, number 5, p. 741.]

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI cDNA and protein sequences of novel polypeptides comprising a 3'-5' **exonuclease** domain and methods of controlling gene expression and gene silencing in plants

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
TI In vitro detection of endonuclease IV-specific DNA damage formed by bleomycin in vivo

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
TI Analysis of class II (hydrolytic) and class I (β-lyase) apurinic/apyrimidinic endonucleases with a synthetic DNA substrate

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI ENZYMATIC REPAIR OF SPECIFIC OXIDATIVE DAMAGES TO DNA DEOXYRIBOSE IN ESCHERICHIA-COLI.

=> s l6 and wrnexo
L7 0 L6 AND WRNEXO

=> s s l4 and (silenc? or cosuppress?)
MISSING OPERATOR S L4
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s l4 and (silenc? or cosuppress?)
L8 10 L4 AND (SILENC? OR COSUPPRESS?)

=> dup rem l8
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L8
L9 7 DUP REM L8 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-7 ti

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Matrix attachment regions increase the efficiency and stability of RNA-mediated resistance to Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus in transgenic tobacco

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Protein and cDNA sequence of RNase D domain protein of rice and methods of controlling gene expression and gene **silencing**

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI (Correction of Previews 200300410092. A gene encoding an RNase D exonuclease-like protein is required for post-transcriptional **silencing** in Arabidopsis. Correction of author names.).

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 7 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2005) on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI A gene encoding an RNase D exonuclease-like protein is required for post-transcriptional **silencing** in Arabidopsis. [Erratum: 2003 Dec., v. 36, number 5, p. 741.]

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI cDNA and protein sequences of novel polypeptides comprising a 3'-5' exonuclease domain and methods of controlling gene expression and gene **silencing** in plants

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI The effects of matrix attachment regions on RNA-mediated virus resistance

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
TI Methods of double-stranded RNA-mediated gene inactivation in Arabidopsis and their use to define an essential gene in methionine biosynthesis

=> d ab

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AB Matrix attachment regions (MARs) are DNA elements that can increase and

stabilize transgene expression. We investigated the effect of the RB7 MAR on transgenic virus resistance. Constructs for resistance to tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV) with and without flanking RB7 MARs were used to transform tobacco and produce homozygous lines. The population with the MAR construct had a significantly higher percentage of TSWV resistant plants in the R1 generation than the nonMAR population. Each resistant line was advanced to the R4 generation, and significantly fewer MAR lines lost resistance over generations compared to the nonMAR population. Lines with TSWV resistance in growth chamber tests were also resistant in field trials. Two lines that were resistant in the R1 generation and susceptible in the R4 were examined in more detail in order to determine if transcriptional **silencing** of the transgene was occurring in the later generation. Short interfering 21-25 nt RNAs from the transgene that are characteristic of post-transcriptional gene **silencing** (PTGS) were present in the resistant R1 plants, but not the susceptible R4 plants, indicating that virus resistance was associated with PTGS of the transgene. Loss of resistance was accompanied by an increase in promoter methylation in both lines. In line M41, the transgene was fully **silenced** at the transcriptional level in the R4 as shown by nuclear run-on assays. In line NM13, transgene transcription and RNA accumulation was still present in the R4 generation, but the level of transcription was not sufficient to trigger PTGS, suggesting that this line may have partial transcriptional **silencing**. These results are consistent with the concept that MARs may prevent transcriptional **silencing**.

=> d so

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
SO Transgenic Research (2005), 14(2), 193-206
CODEN: TRSEES; ISSN: 0962-8819

=> s ((phillips k?) or (phillips, k?))/au
L10 1204 ((PHILLIPS K?) OR (PHILLIPS, K?))/AU

=> s l10 and exonuclease
L11 5 L10 AND EXONUCLEASE

=> dup rem l11
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L11
L12 3 DUP REM L11 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-3 ti

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI (Correction of Previews 200300410092. A gene encoding an RNase D **exonuclease**-like protein is required for post-transcriptional silencing in Arabidopsis. Correction of author names.).

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 3 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2005) on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI A gene encoding an RNase D **exonuclease**-like protein is required for post-transcriptional silencing in Arabidopsis. [Erratum: 2003 Dec., v. 36, number 5, p. 741.]

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI cDNA and protein sequences of novel polypeptides comprising a 3'-5' **exonuclease** domain and methods of controlling gene expression and gene silencing in plants

=> s ((glazov e?) or (glazov, e?))/au
L13 29 ((GLAZOV E?) OR (GLAZOV, E?))/AU

=> s l13 and exonuclease

L14 5 L13 AND EXONUCLEASE

=> dup rem l14
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L14
L15 3 DUP REM L14 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-3 ti

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI (Correction of Previews 200300410092. A gene encoding an RNase D **exonuclease**-like protein is required for post-transcriptional silencing in Arabidopsis. Correction of author names.).

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TI A gene encoding an RNase D **exonuclease**-like protein is required for post-transcriptional silencing in Arabidopsis. [Erratum: 2003 Dec., v. 36, number 5, p. 741.]

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI cDNA and protein sequences of novel polypeptides comprising a 3'-5' **exonuclease** domain and methods of controlling gene expression and gene silencing in plants

=> s plant and transgenic and exonuclease
L16 13 PLANT AND TRANSGENIC AND EXONUCLEASE

=> dup rem l16
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L16
L17 12 DUP REM L16 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d 1-12 ti

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI A Caenorhabditis elegans expression system sensitive to RNA interference for use in screening for interfering RNAs for therapeutic use

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI The Nanoarchaeum equitans genome and its putative open reading frames encoding polypeptides and their uses

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 12 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2005) on STN
TI Differences in the processing of DNA ends in Arabidopsis thaliana and tobacco: possible implications for genome evolution.

L17 ANSWER 4 OF 12 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2005) on STN
TI A gene encoding an RNase D **exonuclease**-like protein is required for post-transcriptional silencing in Arabidopsis. [Erratum: 2003 Dec., v. 36, number 5, p. 741.]

L17 ANSWER 5 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Genes essential for early growth of Arabidopsis thaliana and their use in the development of novel herbicides

L17 ANSWER 6 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Whole cell engineering by mutagenizing a substantial portion of a starting genome and combining mutations with optional reiteration

L17 ANSWER 7 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Detection of nucleic acids by selective depolymerization of probes

hybridized to a target sequence and detection of specific hydrolysis products

L17 ANSWER 8 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Generation of genetic vaccines and immunomodulatory polynucleotides by non-stochastic directed evolution techniques

L17 ANSWER 9 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI Interaction between composite elements in the napA promoter: Both the B-box ABA-responsive complex and the RY/G complex are necessary for seed-specific expression.

L17 ANSWER 10 OF 12 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2005) on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI Interaction between composite elements in the napA promoter: both the B-box ABA-responsive complex and the RY/G complex are necessary for seed-specific expression.

L17 ANSWER 11 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Silencing of β-1,3-glucanase genes in tobacco correlates with an increased abundance of RNA degradation intermediates

L17 ANSWER 12 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Application of PCR to **transgenic** plants

=> d ab

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AB An expression system for use in a method of screening for interfering RNAs against a desired target gene that uses a Caenorhabditis elegans expression host is described. The method uses a Caenorhabditis elegans expression host in which the sensitivity to RNA interference is increased by inactivation of the eri-1 exoribonuclease. The method can be applied to essentially any gene of interest, especially genes associated with disease, including genes refractory to RNA interference. Methods using this system develop interfering RNAs that act against proteins that block RNA interference and to identify substances improving the efficacy of RNA interference are also described. These methods use a **transgenic** C. elegans expressing a target gene and screening for interfering RNAs. The gene may encode a fusion protein of the target protein and a reporter, such as green fluorescent protein, for rapid screening. The primary inhibitor of interference targeted in this screens is the eri-1 exoribonuclease which degrades siRNAs very efficiently. The role of the eri-1 gene was identified by mutational anal. in a screen for mutants increasing the effectiveness of siRNAs against genes giving an unc (uncoordinated) phenotype. Sequence anal. identified the gene product as an endonuclease. Animals homozygous for a mutant allele of the eri-1 gene showed much stronger loss of function phenotypes than wild-type cells when exposed to siRNAs for genes that normally show weak siRNA loss of function phenotypes.

=> d so

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
SO PCT Int. Appl., 119 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

=> d pi

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005074560	A2	20050818	WO 2005-US2804	20050202

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,

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            CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
            GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
            LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,
            NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
            TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
        RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
            AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
            EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT,
            RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML,
            MR, NE, SN, TD, TG


=> s ((budziszewiski g?) or (budziszewiski, g?))/au
L18          0 ((BUDZISZEWISKI G?) OR (BUDZISZEWISKI, G?))/AU

=> s ((budziszewski g?) or (budziszewski, g?))/au
L19         27 ((BUDZISZEWSKI G?) OR (BUDZISZEWSKI, G?))/AU

=> s l19 and exonuclease
L20          6 L19 AND EXONUCLEASE

=> dup rem l20
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L20
L21           4 DUP REM L20 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-4 ti

L21  ANSWER 1 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI   Protein and cDNA sequence of RNase D domain protein of rice and methods of
     controlling gene expression and gene silencing

L21  ANSWER 2 OF 4  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation  on STN
TI   (Correction of Previews 200300410092. A gene encoding an RNase D
     exonuclease-like protein is required for post-transcriptional
     silencing in Arabidopsis. Correction of author names.).

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     (2005) on STN                                        DUPLICATE 1
TI   A gene encoding an RNase D exonuclease-like protein is required
     for post-transcriptional silencing in Arabidopsis. [Erratum: 2003 Dec., v.
     36, number 5, p. 741.]

L21  ANSWER 4 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI   cDNA and protein sequences of novel polypeptides comprising a 3'-5'
     exonuclease domain and methods of controlling gene expression and
     gene silencing in plants


=> s ((meins f?) or (meins, f?))/au
L22        352 ((MEINS F?) OR (MEINS, F?))/AU

=> s l22 and exonuclease
L23          5 L22 AND EXONUCLEASE

=> dup rem l23
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L23
L24           3 DUP REM L23 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-3 ti

L24  ANSWER 1 OF 3  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation  on STN
TI   (Correction of Previews 200300410092. A gene encoding an RNase D
     exonuclease-like protein is required for post-transcriptional
     silencing in Arabidopsis. Correction of author names.).

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(2005) on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI A gene encoding an RNase D **exonuclease**-like protein is required for post-transcriptional silencing in Arabidopsis. [Erratum: 2003 Dec., v. 36, number 5, p. 741.]

L24 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI cDNA and protein sequences of novel polypeptides comprising a 3'-5' **exonuclease** domain and methods of controlling gene expression and gene silencing in plants